



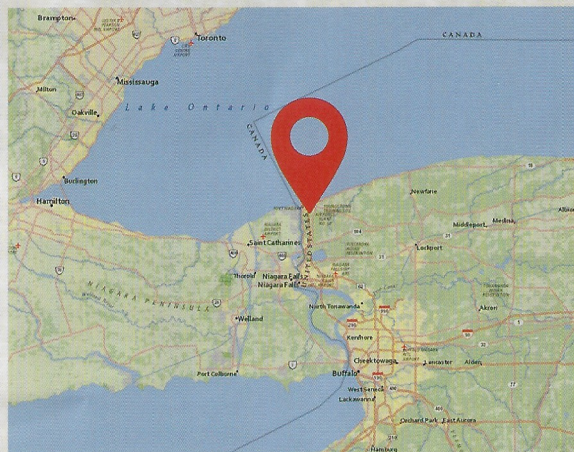
Military Life of the 1700s

As you walk through the imposing wooden gates and centuries-old stone buildings, you realize you're not just walking through any old place—you're taking a step back in time. Historians and re-enactors have brought the 18th century to life with a level of authenticity that pulls you into the past, making you a part of the story.



This is one of my favorite places in Western New York. It's on a peninsula downstream from Niagara Falls where the Niagara River empties into Lake Ontario, so the scenery is stunning. - Yelp

It was like stepping back in time to an era that was so important to us even to this day. Beautiful buildings, great atmosphere and a wonderful experience all around thanks to the people who were there. - Yelp



For more information, go to our website and develop your own plan of attack on how to visit Old Fort Niagara.

Times

The fort is open year 'round. Days and hours of operation vary seasonally.

Visit www.oldfortniagara.org for specific hours of operation.

Closed: New Year's Day, Christmas Day and Thanksgiving Day.



**OLD FORT
NIAGARA**

102 Morrow Plaza, Youngstown, NY

OldFortNiagara.org | @oldfortniagara | (716) 745-7611

EXPERIENCE

Old Fort Niagara

The Past is Present.



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Programming the Past for the Present

Engaging programs and exhibits provide a variety of hands-on experiences that share what life was like in the 18th century. Here's what you can expect during your visit to Old Fort Niagara.

Year-Round:

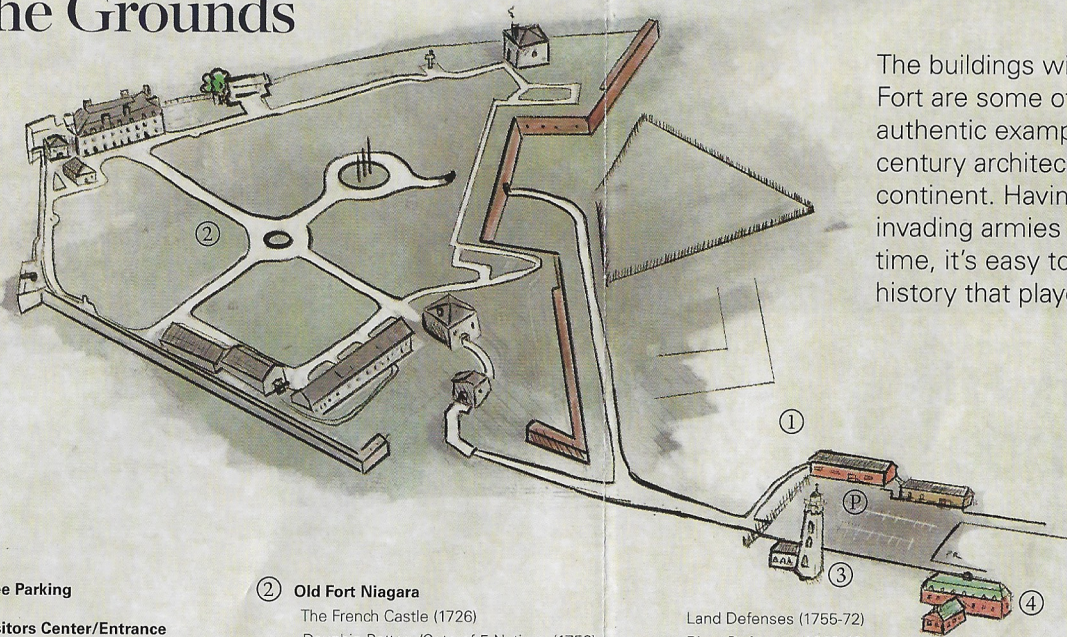
- Orientation Film - Fort Niagara: The Struggle for a Continent
- Original 18th Century Buildings
- Historic Museum & Visitor Center
- Original 18th Century Garrison Flag
- Soldier Life
- Self-Guided Tours
- Hourly Musket Demonstrations

Seasonal:

- Military Music Demonstrations
- Native American History
- Blacksmithing
- 18th Century Laundry
- 18th Century Cooking
- Artillery Demonstrations
- Infantry Demonstrations
- Retreat Ceremony
- Hourly Guided Tours
- Lighthouse

NOTE: There are many special events hosted at Old Fort Niagara during the year. Check out the calendar on our website for a complete list.

The Grounds



(P) Free Parking

(1) Visitors Center/Entrance

Admissions
History Museum
Orientation Video
The Fort Niagara Flag
Museum Shop
Restrooms

(2) Old Fort Niagara

The French Castle (1726)
Dauphin Battery/Gate of 5 Nations (1756)
Powder Magazine (1757)
Provisions Storehouse (1762)
Bakehouse (1762)
South Redoubt (1770)
North Redoubt (1771)

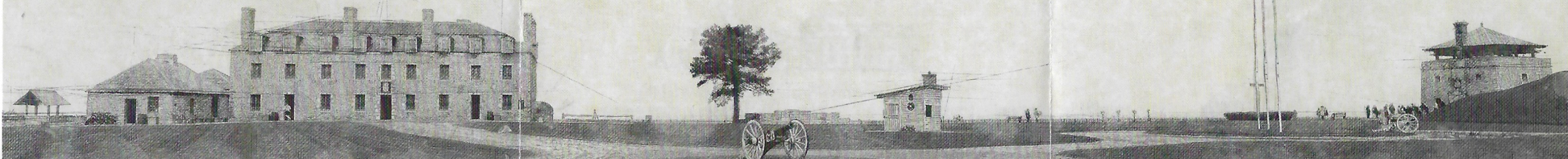
Land Defenses (1755-72)
River Defenses (1839-43)
18 Pound Battery (1840-72)
Scarp Walls & Casemate Gallery (1872)

(3) Fort Niagara Lighthouse

(4) Fort Niagara Officer's Club



01: Live Artillery Demos | 02: Tour Scenic Grounds on Lake Ontario
03: Original 1812 Garrison Flag | 04: Guided Tours



Point #12 – *The Rush-Bagot Monument (1934)*

This monument commemorates an 1817 treaty that limited armaments on the Great Lakes.

Point #13 – *The Millet Cross (1926)*

Erected by the Knights of Columbus, this bronze cross commemorates a wooden cross erected by Father Pierre Millet, a French Jesuit priest, in 1688.

Point #14 – *The North Redoubt (1771)*

A companion structure to the South Redoubt, this building differed slightly in design, housing a powder magazine on its ground floor. Both buildings incorporate two styles popular in 18th century Britain – classical Roman arches topped by Chinese-style roofs.

Point #15 – *Three Historic Flags*

The Fort flies early versions of flags of the three nations that occupied Fort Niagara: France (1726-1759), Britain (1759-1796, 1814) and the United States (1796-1813, 1815 onward).

Point #16 – *The Blacksmith Shed*

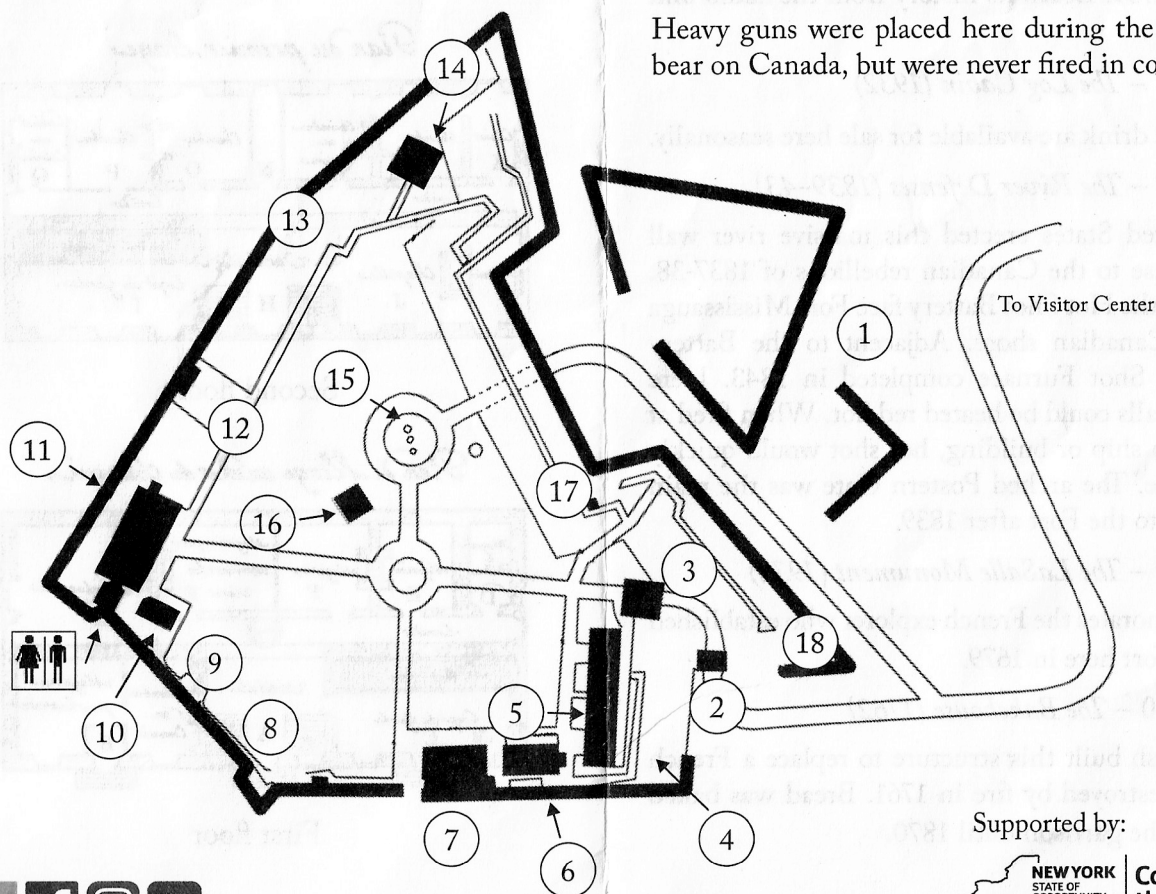
This building houses a working forge where blacksmiths produce ironwork.

Point #17 – *Scarp Walls and Casemates (1872)*

The Fort's earthen walls were reinforced with concrete and brick due to tensions with British Canada over the American Civil War. Casemate access is available by tour only.

Point #18 – *18-Pounder Battery (1840-72)*

Heavy guns were placed here during the 1840s to bear on Canada, but were never fired in conflict.



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Welcome to OLD FORT NIAGARA

Your Guide to the Fort

Quick Tips Before Touring the Fort

*** Please watch your step and your children!**

Due to Old Fort Niagara's historic nature, the ground and surfaces are uneven and unfinished; therefore, extreme caution must be used when walking around the site. Please watch your children and encourage them to walk, not run. Please respect the safety signs posted throughout the Fort.

*** Watch the orientation video and visit the Museum located in the Visitor Center.**

The 16-minute orientation film provides a visual introduction to Old Fort Niagara that will help you understand its role in shaping the region's history. In the Museum, explore more exhibits and artifacts, including the original 1812 flag.

*** If you have a question, please ask!**

Our staff is here to assist you. Please ask them questions!

*** Detailed guidebooks are available in the Museum Shop.**

If you would like more information about the Fort and its buildings or history, *A History and Guide* is available for a nominal price.

www.oldfortniagara.org



Visitor Conveniences

Restrooms are located in the Visitor Center and in the Fort behind the Bakehouse, Point #10.

Food and Drinks are available between Memorial Day and Labor Day at the Log Cabin, Point #7.

Books and Gifts are available at the Museum Shop in the Visitor Center.

Your Tour of the Fort

(Map on Back)

Old Fort Niagara's history spans more than 300 years. The Fort's commanding presence on the Great Lakes caused it to play a critical role in the French and Indian War, the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

Today, the Fort is operated by the Old Fort Niagara Association, a not-for-profit organization. Your admission fee and shop purchases, as well as donations, help keep the site open to the public. Membership is open to all. Ask for details at the Visitor Center.

Point #1 – Outer Works (1755-1872)

These earthen defenses were originally laid out by the French during the French and Indian War. They were designed to protect the Fort from incoming fire and provide interlocking fields of fire for the defending garrison.

Point #2 – The Gate of Five Nations (1756)

From 1756 until about 1805 this was the main entrance to the Fort. The French named the gate in honor of the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee). The original gate was wooden. The present gatehouse is a 1931 reconstruction.

Point #3 – The South Redoubt (1770)

The British constructed this building to protect the main gate and provide a cannon platform. A guard room is located on the second floor.

Point #4 – The Dauphin Battery (1756)

The French built this five-gun battery to protect the main gate. It is armed with three 6-pounder and two 12-pounder cannons.

Point #5 – The Provisions Storehouse (1762)

Built by the British, this building housed 7,000 barrels of food.

Point #6 – The Powder Magazine (1757)

The French erected this building which survived the siege of 1759. Learn its history from the audio unit inside.

Point #7 – The Log Cabin (1932)

Food and drink are available for sale here seasonally.

Point #8 – The River Defenses (1839-43)

The United States erected this massive river wall in response to the Canadian rebellions of 1837-38. Guns on the Hot Shot Battery face Fort Mississauga on the Canadian shore. Adjacent to the Battery is a Hot Shot Furnace completed in 1843. Here cannon balls could be heated red hot. When fired at a wooden ship or building, hot shot would quickly set it afire. The arched Postern Gate was the main entrance to the Fort after 1839.

Point #9 – The LaSalle Monument (1932)

Commemorates the French explorer who established the first fort here in 1679.

Point #10 – The Bakehouse (1762)

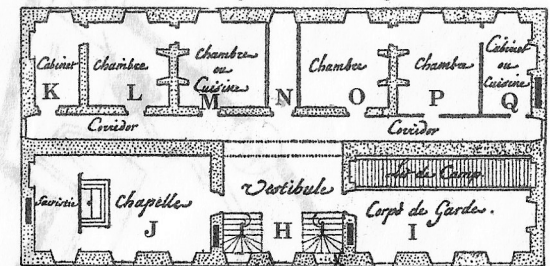
The British built this structure to replace a French bakery destroyed by fire in 1761. Bread was baked here for the garrison until 1870.

Point #11 – The French Castle (1726)

This is the oldest building of the Fort and in the eastern interior of North America, and was originally the only structure at Fort Niagara. The building was designed by Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Lery, chief engineer of New France. It was designed to look like a house rather than a fortification to avoid giving offense to local Natives. Dormer windows on the third floor provided defensive positions for the garrison.

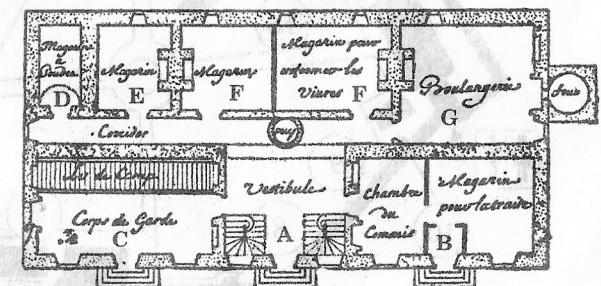
Audio devices in the Trade Room (first floor), Barracks Room (second floor) and Commandant's Quarters (second floor) describe living conditions and activities that occurred in the building.

Plan du premier étage



Second floor

Plan de l'étage au Rez de Chaussée



First floor